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ADVERTISING RATES,

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The legsl rate of postage on THE DAILY SUN, ad-The legistrate of postage on this bodies accessed to its regular subscribers, is \$1.31 per and or thrity cents per quarter, payable in a vance, serribers who receive their copies by letter corners please band the ar must or quarterly postage to the rest. taking their receipts. It may before rates Genmanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster

Amusements To-Day. Parrum's Hippodrome—4th at and this it. Matthes. Booth's Theatre | Sing John. Pewery Theatre | Bestin the Bons. Central Park Garden—Theo Themse's Concert. Colloracum-Broadway and Thirty fith street. Matine. Pals's Fifth Avenue Theatre - Oliver Twist. Niblo's Garden Ludy of the Late. Olympic Theatre Family Swelter Matines. Theatre Comique O. Haid. Maines. Union Square Theatre-Camille. Wallack's Theatre Morey. Wood's Museum - Mark of r Life. Matters.

Grant Protecting Those who Plunder

People who are puzzled to account for the enormous increase in the expenditures of the Government on account of Indian affairs under the present Administration may gain enlightenment by a careful perusal of the four indictments found by a Grand Jury of the United States court in the Second Judicial District of Montana against the Rev. Indian Agent WILLIAM F. Ensign, which we publish to-day. This Ensign is a brother-in-law of Chaplain NEWMAN, to which fact probably he owed his appointment to the field of labor which he appears to have cultivated industri-

Of the four indictment, three were against Ensign and his nephew, Charles E. Giddings, for stealing annuity goods; and the fourth was against Ensign, Gippings, and other parties for conspiracy to goods which FNSIGN pretended that he had distributed and delivered to the Blackfoot and other Indian trib's as he was in duty bound to do. Among the goods which Ensign is charged with stealing are large quantities of flour, sugar, sait, tobacco. scarlet and blue cloth, blankets, bacon, and soap, together with one hundred and twenty axes and a like number of butcher knives, the last-mentione i articles being admirably adapted for the removal of scalps. The fact that Guddings and andietment for conspiracy, and the further fact that Essign absconded before the day of trial, prove that there was substantial

evidence to support these charges. It was only owing to a misunderstanding that these facts became the subject of judicial investigation. A man who was supcome notorious a: the Blackfoot and other agencies in Montana, the expectation being that he would whitewash the threves as DELANO's packed commission whitewashed the Rev. Indian Commissioner sota. The simple-min ted man, however, took his appointment in sober earnest. procured evidence which resulted in these indictments, and of course was promptly removed by Pro-dent GRANT for not being able to understand a joke. But it is notorious that just such frands a- these which have been exposed in Montana, except that many of them are of enormously greater proportions, have been the rule rather than the exception ever since DELANO has been at the head of the Intetors of these robberies have uniformly been protected by the whole power of the

Government. There are several curious points in relastances the pretence of appointing the cial boarding house. from stealing, in view of the developments

peculiar significance. dian Ring. Grant appears to have as heard in our national councils in the tripmuch contempt for the intelligence of the let of salary and mileage.

efforts are making by the Montana Rings | autly constrained to vote "nay" to a and Destrict Attorney Page for having procured the conviction of Ensign' hephew and his confederate UPHAM. It would not be strange if they should suced. The President, who removed two United States officials for procuring radies ments against CLAYTON and others in Arkansas for wholesale election frauds, and me or more United States officers in Texas for similar action against Gov. Davis for being concerned in the fraudulent proceedings which resulted in sending the champion ballot-box stuffer, Clark, to Congress; who has already removed from office Mr. CLAGETT of Montana for literally

ton of criminals.

The Caroline Claim in Brazil.

We trust that Gen. WEBB's call for the been pending for twenty years before the Government of that country, when, accollect it and receive all over twenty-five per cent. This proposition he submitted to Secretary SEWARD in 1866, and after his approval it was adopted, and the money was paid by the Brazilian Government in eo 50 1867. "I sent," says Gen. WEBB, "\$25,000 to original authority to pay the balance to entire proceeding.

For some reason the claimant never got his \$25,000 at Washington; and it being not look luxuriant to the new subsequently agreed by Secretary Fixit reapers. We very much incline to subsequently agreed by Secretary Fisit against Brazil, they determined to send the money back to the Brazilian Government. But when the \$25,500 reached Rio | more of security to sent. An affirmative | second time, in July, 1868, to undertake a botanide Janeiro they were informed that the original payment had been £14,252, or upward of \$70,000, instead of the sum they refunded. Hereupon Gen. WEBB was call ed upon to explain, with what result Mr. E. R. HOAR has stated in the House of Representatives as tollows:

"He returned only indignant and very vo In returned only like about expenses in procuring the assistance of Brazillan officials to get the claim passed. And there his explanation ended. He gave no particulars, He would not state to whom it was paid, or how it was paid, or anything on that subject whatever, and ill claims upon him failed to elicit anything of the kind."

Gen. Wenn is soon to come home from Europe, and the only way for him to e-cape grave public condemnation is to heavy stain may rest upon his own character in his old age.

All these facts would seem to indicate that imperial Brazil is about as corrupt as republican America.

New Mexico as a State.

The late vote in the House of Representatives at Washington on the bill to admit New Mexico as a State must have been as great a surprise to the members as the recent Presidential veto was to the Chief Magistrate. It had the suddenness of a water | But the Post declares that it regards their efforts defeated the Government by selling annuity | spout, and astonished like an eruptive flame and scoria from an extinct volcano. It was carried through, it would seem, as much by the opposing speech of Mr. POTTER of New York as by the argument of the plaintiff, Delegate Elkins.

It is not unpleasant that we have at last a representative from that pastoral sequestration who has not a prefix of Senor or Don. The Auglo-Saxon has finally penetrated into its Sabara retreats. We have had the Jesuit priest and the Catholic layman of Spanish and Indian other man were convicted and sentenced admixture of blood. Governors, too, have to imprisonment and fine under the in- had a strong tendency to mestizo breeds; although the courtly PILE of Missouri one time sung in the melody of ALEXANDER

SELKIRK,
"I am monarch of all I survey."

This real estate was an acquisition of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, not passionately desired, but taken in with the posed to be in with the Ring was ordered rest for squaring of boundary, and for a conflict against European domination exercised to investigate the frauds which had be- generous alienation of all Mexican owner- under the most oppressive and intolerable conship north of a given parallel of latitude. When the negotiation was concluded with the then Montezumas of the realm, and the question of disposition and government agitated the bosom of Congress, a Senator SMITH'S fraudulent pine sales in Minne- proposed in private to extend one organization over the whole domain, enforcing the position with an energy of speech unparliamentary in debate: " Make it one comprehensive hell, as it is now and ever will be." It has, says Mr. ELKINS, a population of ninery-one thousand, and the count is not traversed. Just at this juncture we have all of that class we need.

This peculiar order of popular sovereighty can be tolerated in the election of delegates, who are the fifth wheel of the coach in the lower House, but do we need rior Department, and that the perpetra- them to back up a full membership, with speech and vote, with an added pair of Senators for the upper chamber? haps this may justify a little reflection.

Until we have fully digested Nevada, let tion to this business set forth in the letter | us forbear to take any more such food into of our Montana correspondent. One is the stomach. What the Caucasian provthat Gippings, who was convicted of con- inces are to Russia. New Mexico is spiracy to defraud the Government, to the United States. We have not in our very time that he was engaged whole family of population a region in committing his crimes held a com- so entirely un-American. Subtract the mission as special United States detective floating vagrancy from Santa Fé and Chito prevent frauds at the Blackfoot huahua, and you have the ladino and the Agency, a fact which shows that com- peon. Outside of these localities, the ma-

agent's nephew to keep his reverend uncle | It is not an ambition of Mr. Elkins to sit as Senator that is a matter of complaint. which have since been made, bears a Large liberty of taste in association is permissible. To him, in the Pike county val-The simple fact is that the whole admin- gate, it may be "a soft thing;" but there istration of Indian affairs is permeated are surrounding aspects which claim atwith fraud and corruption, and nobody tention. Is there any pressing emergency knows this better than President GRANT, which demands new blocks to be inserted who recently, in a conversation with a in our archot States? If New Mexico, why ne waspaper or respondent, had the assur- | not Colorado? Let us set them all up and e to assert that under his Administra- in the State business, and import from tion the Indian service had been thorough- their Himalayan heights senatorial levies ly reformed, and to assail with extreme to turn the cranks of a quartz mill along coarseness and virulence the press of the side of the paper machine of Monrox and country for publishing the truth about the Merrimon. There is at least an omnibus

paddle as he has sympathy for public plun- We cannot find it in our hearts to censure the affirmative members on this Our correspondent says that strong bill. They have been most unpleasgrab, not quite exorcised, haunted their dreams, and the corn and cattle interests are hot upon their footsteps. The harmless monesyllable "aye" has been made a matter of rehearsal like the Exeutive nuptials, but we hope with not so ind fferent success of performance. Let them place themselves under the tutelage of Mrs. General of the proprieties, and repeat in private the "aye" like the "potatoes, prunes and prisms" of that complished fashioner of elegance of de-

> The vote to admit a State so arable in its proclivities as New Mexico is as

evidence against Ension and his accoun- mortal Washington in excited partisan plices; and who has just ejected ADOLF conviviality. Suppose the offending rep-CLUSS from the District of Columbia | resentative to be under indictment and on Board of Public Works for teiling a Con- trial for this imprudence before the jury gressional committee the truth about Boss | panel of Coon River or Bear Creek, his de-SHEPHERD, would be entirely consistent in | fence is simple. To the critical herder of removing a United States Judge for not | horned cattle and the carping Granger he prosticuting his high office for the protection ring out his rebutter: "Developers of possessed with thoughts of tillage and its publication of all the correspondence re- fortunes. New Mexico is the stock range specing the Caroline claim against Brazil of the continent. The flect-footed elk may be complied with. This claim had courses its mountain slopes; the bearded wild goat, that emblem of legislative wisdom, crops the berbage of its valleys; and cording to Gen. WEBB, the claimant pro- the prairie dog villages, reconstructed posed to him that certain Brazilians should since the rebellion, with impartial suffrage, and under the governorship of some patriarchal Meses, nestle in the nooks of their glens.'

Fairly in the Union as a State, the electoral vote of New Mexico can be put down in the certain column of calculation for Saward, together with the claimant's the candidate whose armodial bearings are the sickle and the rake, significant as the finally expressed his approbation of the | politics, although, it must be conceded with pain, after the gathering and gleaning of Grantism, the harvest fields do and Attorney-General AKERMAN that the the belief that, summing up judicially, claim ought never to have been pressed | the determination of the House was a right that for steady voting the "nay" has may occasionally be tried on as an experiment by adventurers; but as a general rule we venture to advise the invenile member to imitate SIR BOYLE ROCHE in the affirmative, No." But if New Mexico selves with the Castilian exclamation of Caramba! Let it be a condition that the Senators can speak our native tongue, and hold in fee of possession a copy of WEB-STER's unabridged.

If President GRANT wished to identify himself more completely with the Washington Ring, could be find any other way to make a clean breast of the whole matter. do it so effectually as by promptly punish-Let him tell what Brazilian officials were ing Adolf Cluss for giving his ceidence bribed, and how much was paid to each against their robberies? The plunderers Nile known as the Bahr-el-Ghazal or Gazelle one of them, and whether Mr. Seward was are continued in power and enjoy his fullaware of these particulars, or else a very | cst considence; but those who expose them are visited with his swift indignation.

The Evening Post says that it is not in favor of acknowledging the Cuban rebels as belligerents. We record this denial with some regret, for we had misunderstood our contemporary, and supposed that it was willing that so slight a measure of justice should be rendered to a people who for five years have been struggling to emancipate their country from European despotism, and fighting resolutely in the face of the most desperate odds, and without other friends than their own courage and devotion continuance of their contest for liberty and the right of self-government may tend to diminish the crop of sugar and render it a little more costly to sweeten the tea and coffee and gingerbread of this country.

Our contemporary also declares that "the desire of THE SUN to involve our country in trouble with Spain is conspicuous." Let us re quest our contemporary to withdraw this unfounded accusation. We have never had any desire to involve our country in trouble with Spain. We have no animosity against Spain, and are quite willing that she should prosecute her perpetual civil wars as zealously as her people may wish, though we would fain hope that their ferocity might be mitigated by something of Christian charity and civilized forbearance. want no trouble with that country; but we shall not be deterred by the empty bugbear of improbable or impossible complications either with Spain or any other power from the performance of such a duty as acknowledging the fact that an for years maintained a determined and manix

We published the other day the statement of Senator D. P. Wood affirming that before he inserted in the Supply bill the clause giving the Superintendent of the new Capitol a salary of \$10,000 a year he consuited Mr. Barch-ELLER, Chairman of the conference committee even to the most unscientific reader, that we on the part of the Assembly, and ontained his consent to the insertion of that clause. On the striking incidents which are related. togian that he has no recollection of any such conversation with Senator Wood; that he never seented to the insertion of the clause respecting this salary, though he did agree to but in the sum of \$8,000 as the salary of the superintending builder, since that had been agreed to in the committee, and was omitted by a mere cleric error; but he im rediately saw a majority of his the bill. He is positive that the question of the salary of the Superintendent of the new Capitol was not mentioned at all during his interview with Mr. Woon, and that gentleman would seem to be exclusively responsible for this piece of vicious legislation.

The Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, formerly of Chicago, and now of San Francisco, has proposed a new plan for checking intemperance, which is set forth in a communication to the Herald and Presbyter. The reverend gentleman would but the whole liquer traffic, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, into the hands of the United States Government, and abolish all private dram shops of every grade. He says the ready in the evening for an encounter with plaints of fraud must have been made to tive Americans are as scarce as the raisins | Government already has a partnership to the the Indian Bureau. Under these circum- in the plum pudding of Todger's commer- extent of the profits of the hquor of lions, rather than have anything trade, and he believes if the whole business of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks was made a Government monopoly the revenue from that source would be double , while many advantages would follow. One point that Dr. PATTERSON makes is that the price of drinks could be reduced, which would commend his project to a large class of our population, though how lowering the price of whiskey would tend to reduce its consumption is not apparent at first sight. Moreover, he thinks that three-cent Government drinks would be better than fivecent saloon drinks, which would also render the system popular; and insists that no strychnine wise command general approbation except on the part of confirmed topers with vittated tastes, who like "something that cuts" as their ordirobberies committed by the infamous in- load of voters in Dakota who should be early beverage. The reverend Doctor proposes that the keepers of the Government dram shops shall be paid salaries instead of commissions on their sales, and this would please the men appointed to dispense the Government drinks, for then they would be sure of their solary, and, if any way smart, could make their Little ed sions besides. The argument offered by Dr. to secure the removal of Judge Knownes disgust. The gory ghost of the salary | Patterson in favor of the adoption of his plan is, that "by thus destroying the temptations now held out by thousands of tippling houses, and those also perpetually circulated by the more wealthy traders and manufacturers, we shall remove at least thousands of intolerable nutsances and nurseries of crime." Undoubtedly the good Doctor's intentions are excellent, but, to s v nothing of other objections, we fear his plan will fail to secure the support of those who are chiedy instrumental in agitating the question of legal re-trictions upon the use of liquors.

It is proposed to pay our Aldermer \$6,000 a year. No doubt their quality is extraordinary, but is not this rather more than they e.rn? And how would it do to go back to the old plan of having first-rate citizens for Alderobeying his instructions and procuring safe as a toast to the memory of the im- men and paying them nothing?

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Heart of Africa. The most valuable book of travel which has appeared since the publication of Wallace's "Malay Archipelago" five years ago is The Heart of Africa, by Dr. Georg Schweinfurth. (Harper & Brothers). That book was the work of an accomplished zoologist. This is the work the wealth of our mother earth, extermi- of a scientific botanist-the only thoroughly nators of railway hydras! When I voted for | trained botanist who has ever attempted African the admission of this State, my mind was exploration. His pursuit gave him the name of "leaf eater" among the man-eating natives. The original parrative is to German, and has been translated into English by Ellen E. Frewer, whose rendering is smooth, yet terse and vigorous. A striking fault, however, is her untform use of "like" where "as" is the proper word. The work is published in two large volumes, and abounds in illustrations from careful drawings by the author, who is a skilful artist. As Mr. Winwood Reade says in an introductory preface, " In other works of African travel the formed entirely on foot. "Neither camels nor explorer has given rude sketches to some professional artist, and thus the picture has been asses, mules nor horses, teams of oxen nor made; but Schweinfurth's sketches were finished works of act " From this introduction we learn that Dr. tral Africa could be opened to civilization, is ex-

Schweinfurth was only thirty-two years old in 1868 when he set out upon the great | phant. his agents, which I did." Mr. SEWARD most usual implements of our present Journey which the book describes, having been born at Riga, in the Russian provinces on the Baitic, in 1836. He studied at Heidelberg and Berlin, and having determined to make botany the study of his life, in 1863 he went to Africa for the first time, and travelled in the delta region of the Nile, along the Red Sea coast, turning to Europe after an absence of two years one. But we are still firm in the opinion and a half with a splendid collection of plants. When, therefore, he reached Africa for the west of the Nile, under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin, he was, to use his own language, no novice on African soil. I had," he says, " served an apprenticeship in the Irish Parliament and rise like him, the art of travelling, in the sunny fields of Egypt with the "Mr. Speaker, I answer boldly in | and Nubia. For months together, in my own boat, I had navigated the Red Sea; and it was is installed as a State we must content our- | while I was exploring the untraversed mountains by its coasts that I seriously conceived my larger project."

The execution of this project occupied him

until the autumn of 1871. He sailed down the Red Sea to the port of Suskin on its western shore, and made his way thence overland to the celebrated town of Khartoom, at the confluence of the Blue river with the main stream of the Nile, which may be regarded as the last outpost of civilization for African explorers from the north. Here he joined the trading expedition of Ghattas, a rich ivory merchant, bound for the region south of the western affluent of the river, where he possessed a large settlement. Ghattas, who was a Coptle Christian, was required to become surety to the Egyptian Governor-General of Khartoom for the safety of the European travelle; while in the interior. Schweinfurth's personal retinue consisted of eight Nubians, one of whom had accompanied Pe berick, the English Consul, on his last fourney. Ghattas supplied a boat, means of subsistence, the requisite number of bearers of baggage, and such armed men as were The Khartoom merchants engaged in the ivory trade " maintain a great number of the present ivory countries, and among peaceful races devoted to agriculture. They have apporhave brought the natives to a condition of vas-Their depots are called seribas, from scriba, a thorn hedge or palisade in Soudan. At the large seriba of Ghattas, situated about midway between the twenty-eighth and twentyninth meridians, and the seventh and eighth parallels of north latitude. Schweinfurth remained several months carefully studying the rich vegetation of the district. Thence he journeved southward through Bongo land, and the country of the cannibal Niam-Niam, to the Kingdom of Monbuttoo, where he was enabled to verify the asserted existence of a race of pygmies in Central Africa, near the equator. The court of Munza, King of Monbutto, the southernmost point attained by the traveller, w. s loca ted at about lat. 2° 30' N. Returning to the seriba of Ghattas, he there suffered an irreparable loss in the destruction by five of his journals, his record of 7,000 barometrical observations, a collection of insects, and vocabularies of many native languages. Notwithstanding this expedition, in which he reached a point west of the twenty-sixth meridian. The results of his whole journey entitle him to high rank as an explorer; and according to Mr. Winwood Reade. himself a well-known African traveller. Schweinfurth merits to be classed with Munco

snorting, and gurgling of the numerous hippo potemi formed at first a constant antidote to customed themselves to this noise than the sixteen boats of the expedition were one day attacked by bees. This was no joke. The swarm was stirred up by men who were towing the advance boat against an adverse wind, and thou sands of the maddened insects at once assailed every living thing on board. The suffering which they inflicted was terrible, and two men were stung to death. It was only by covering themselves with cloths and remaining absolutely still that the Nubians could induce the bees to subside into quietness. By firing the reeds on the windward shore they then produced sufficient smoke to drive them from the boats. "These murderous bees." says Dr. Schweinfurth, "belong to the striped variety of our own honey bee. A mishap like ours has been seldom experienced in the waters of the White Nile. Consul Petherick, as his servants informed me, had once to undergo a similar misfortune. I felt half a score of buffaloes, or a brace more to do with bees; and this was a sentiment in which all the ship's further up the river, in the Shillook Territory, where the inhabitants number about six hundred to the square mile, he killed an enormous African python, whose skin furnished material for an excellent waterproof gun case. This great snake was about fifteen feet long, and although ing hit. The Shillooks are not the most agreeable people in the world. They render themselves bideous by plastering their bodies with ashes for protection against insects, and it is their custom "never to kill an animal, but only of boys to which the author likens it. These

Park. Denham and Ciapperton, Livingstone

Burton, Speke and Grant, Barth and Roblis,

As a man of science, he stands higher than any

can refer only to the more prominent facts and

After leaving Khartoom the party of Ghattas made its way up the Nile by boat. The roaring.

to consume those which die naturally; the rea son obviously being that they look upon the possession of fiving cattle as the main object of their existence." On approaching the mouth of the Bahr-el-Ghazal the boats encountered the grass barrier of the Nile, which Miss Tinne's expedition had met with in 1865, and which subsequently proved such a formidable obstacle to Sir Samuel Baker and his Egyptians. In the Gazelle river itself, such was the excess of floating vegetation at some places that the breadth of the stream was not more than enough for a single vessel, while the depth could not be reached by the longest poles. This region is the habitat of the bakenaceps rer, one of the most remarkable birds found in Africa. It is something between a pelican and a heron, stands about four feet high. says that a Denka, who was one of Miani's men and has a disproportionately large head and a this very cucious bird is a proof "that not everything in nature is perfectly adapted to its end. for when the birds are full grown they never have their beaks symmetrical. The upper part does not correspond with the lower; the two members fall apart and like an old woman's jaw A certain resemblance can be triced between the great waterfowl and the equatorial Africa must now be regarded as estribes of the marshy tracts adjoining the river. | tablished: but how small they are, we do not

Heuglin says that "among men they hold very much the same place that flamingoes, as birds, hold with reference to the rest of the feathered race;" and Schweinfurth speaks of the remarkable way in which, like the birds of the marshes, these natives are accustomed to stand motionless on one leg, supporting the other above the knee for an hour at a time. Though constantly exposed to malaria in these papyrus swamps, he experienced no evil effects, being, as he says, travellers." He took eight or nine grains of quinine a day, however, until the purer air which he found in the interior rendered the medicine unnecessary. He strongly recommends that it be taken in gelatine capsuler, as he thinks the nausea frequently excited by the

Dinka, on the way to the seriba of Ghattas. In furth pronounces this tribe in advance of any other African people. There are no fleas in their able company, according to Laropean ideas. We

The only disquietude to a stranger in their houses arises from the shales, which restle in the straw roofs and disturb his rest. Spakes are the straw roofs and disturb his rest. Snakes are the only creatures to which either Dinka or Fhillooks pay any so to freverence. The Diaka call them their brethren, and look upon their slaughter as a crime. I was informed by witnesses which I had no cause to distrust, that the separate snakes are individually known to the householder, who calls them by name and treats them as domestic animals. Their abundance here seemed to me very remarkable. Among the Bongo, on the other hand. I spont six months before I saw a single specimen, and it appears to be an established fact that, upon the whole, they are not generally common in tropical Africa. Perhaps the species which is most frequent is the giant python. Those which inhabit the Dinka huts are, so far as I could learn, not venomous.

The scribs of Ghattas consisted of a large group of conical buts surrounded by a lotty square palisade. The ordinary garrison comprised about two hundred and fifty armed men. The surrounding country is described as parklike. The adjacent plains furnished pasture for numerous herds of giraffes, and the rare delicacy of a girafie's tongue was one of the culinary treats of the party. The variety of the vegetation was extraordinary. During a residence of five months at the seriba. Dr. Schweinfurth collected nearly seven bundred flowering plants. It would not be possible," he remarks, "in Europe, during a whole year, to gather so large a number if one were simited to the environs of a single town. From my own experience I am satistied that, notwithstanding all means of communication, it would be beyond the power of a botanist to secure anything like five bundred species in a single season." In his excursicus among the neighboring Bongo the discov ery that the patives had been accustomed to tion to the numerous proofs that much of the arrow-poisoning of Africa is imaginary. Excessive use of tobacco is not uncomm this people; one instance is related where a Bongo man had smoked himself into such utter stupefaction that he fell senseless into a campfire, an i was so badly burned that his comrades were obliged to carry him throughout the rest of the journey. They have a curious superstition that the burial of a dog will produce a drought in the land; hence their dead dogs lie in the fields unburied. They never eat dog's flesh, nor are they capnibals; but every other animal substance is deemed fit for their table. however advanced it may be in the process of putrefaction. The attire of the women is someof a supple bough, bearing plenty of leaves. fastened to the girdle, sometimes with the addition of a bunch of fine grass. "It may possibly be imagined," says our author, "that the extremely primitive covering of the Bongo women irradiates them with something of the charm of Paradise; but a very limited experience will soon dispel the rapture of any allusion of the

An accident of an appalling character occurred during the traveller's sojourn at the seriba. In the midst of a terrific thunder storm at night a hut, or tokkul, separated from his own quarters and burned down. The loss of his entire prop-erty and stores was with difficulty averted. He

says:

The tokkul, which had been burned down, was hardly five-and-twenty paces from my very bed. There, struck by lightning, six female slaves had met their simultaneous death; a seventh had been untouched by the electric fluid, and had contrived, half dead from burning, to effect an escape from the flaming pile. When a clearance was made on the next morning, after the ashes had been removed, the bodies of the lil-fated women were found completely charted, lying closely packed together, just as they had ill-fated women were found completely charred, lying closely packed together, just as they had gone to steep in the hut around its centre support, which had been the conductor of the lightning. They formed a ghastly spectacle, at which even the native negroes could not suppress a shudder, while the recently imported Niam-Niam slaves made no disguise of the relism with which they seented the oder of the burned flesh as they helped to clear away the debris. One of the Nubian Soldiers had, among the six victims of the conflagration, to bewait the loss of his sweetheart. To such a degree did this cereavement prev upon him that he entirely lost his reason, and so gave a considerable amount of trouble to the occupants of the seriba. An instance of affection like this never came to my knowledge elsewhere in this district.

The southward journey through Mittoo to the Niam-Niam country and the kingdom of Monbuttoo was made, not with Ghattas, but with another enterprising merchant named Mohammed Aboo Sammat, the proprietor of several serious in the regions to be visited. In Monbuttoo the explorer was enabled to solve both a geographical and an ethnological problem. He there found the river Welle, a stream vastly greater than the Bahr-el-Ghazal, rolling its dark flood the Nile flowed northward; this, then, was not Niam-Niam Dr. Schweinfurth had thus crossed the watershed of the Nile, and he is thoroughly of the opinion that the waters of the Welle find their way through the river Shary into the great lake Tenad. That the Welle belongs to another system than that of the Nile can scarcely be doubted. The question whether there are pygmies or

not must of course be determined largery by the question what are pygmies? According to Dr. Schweinferth they are a race the average height of which is about four feet ten inches. heavy shot fired at him, died very soon after be- It must be confessed that this is not an altitude which we have been accustomed to associate with the notion of pygmies, although we can well believe that a band of several hundred per sons of that height would resemble the crowd comparatively aiminutive people call themselves Akka, and are supposed to dwell between fat tude 1° and 2° N. They are distinguished by disproportionately large heads, a snout-like projection of the jaw, and huge ears. Dr. Schweinfurth succeeded in securing one as a servant, but he died before the traveller's return to Europe. He was four feet seven inches high, but it is not certain that he had attained his full growth. That our author overestimated the pygmies brought to Egypt with the collections of the late Italian traveller, Miani, who reached Monbuttoo and died there, since the country was visited by Dr. Schweinfurth, are probably of the and accompanied the dwarfs, told him that the place whence they came had the name of Takkatikat. This closely resembles Tikkitikki, which Schweinfurth gives as the Niam-Niam designation of the Akka. The largest of Miani's pygmies is twenty years old and forty-six inches in height; his comrade, a boy perhaps twelve years of age, is three inches shorter. The existence of a diminutive race of men in

yet accurately know. Winwood Reads predicts that they "are no other than the bushmen of South Africa, who are not confined, as was formerly supposed, to that corner of the continent but also inhabit various remote recesses of Africa, and were probably the original natives of the country."

The characteristics of the several regions embraced in the author's journey will be

Throughout the twenty-six degrees of lat over which I travelled, the progress of vo-tion, according to the geographical zone the meteorologic I condition of the success For the first \$30 miles stretched the dreaty ett, giving piece to wide steppes, void of the barever covered with grass. Next came delightful region of the bush forests, where venetation, divested of the obnoxions their the desert, recalled the soft foliage of his tive land to the mind of the traveller, who has guised form may increase the liability to fever.

Landing at a place called the Meshera, he began
the wanderings which extended over a distance
of two thousand miles, and which were per-The safety of small parties of Nubians from

Khartoom among the cannibal tribes of the in-

The | terior is due to the consciousness of the natives only animal available, by the help of which Con- that they could not venture upon an attack, however certain its altimate success, without the terminated by fire and sword;" this is the cle- loss of at least two or three lives on their side; sacrifice of his own life to effect the expursion of the intruders. Of the cannibalism of the Niam-Niam and the Monbuttoo, Dr. Schweinfurth witnessed the most convincing proofs. The large Raid of what on can't will be after kind, and never say "shall."

And the check-if of our humored Casar, And the check-if of our humored Casar. The expedition traversed the territory of the sacrifice of his own life to effect the expulsion of houses, but they dwell in even more disagree. tomical Museum at Berlin, on his return to that city, are simply the remains of Monbuttoo repasts, purchased one after another with bits of copper. These cannibals procure their victims from neighboring tribes, blacker than themselves, and whom they regard as inferior. While the traveller was at the court of King Munza it was currently reported that that potentate dined off a child daily, and his people were several times detected while actually occupied in preparing numan flesh for food. On one occasion our author found a number of young women. who had a supply of boiling water upon the ciay floor in front of a hut, engaged in submitted a human body to the scalding process. "The operation, so far as it was effected, had changed the black skin into a fawny gray, and the disgusting sight could not fail to make me think of gusting sight could not fail to make me think of the could not fail to make me the could not fail to make me think of the could not fail to make me think of the could not fail to make me think of the could not fail to make me think of the could not fail to make me think of the could not fail to make me the a numan arm hanging over the fire, obviously with the design of being at once dried and

No recent book of travel has received such extended notice or favorable mention from European critics as "The Heart of Africa." A careful reading of the two large volumes justifles all that has been said of the merits of the work, and more than has been said of its interest. It is especially worthy of remark that the author is an exception among African travellers, not only in scientific attainment, but in farness toward other explorers. He is neither van of his own achievements nor jealous of the work of others. "Ismail Pash: was quite right, he says, "in saying that every fresh African traveller had his own private sources of the Nile: but for my part I am not at all ashamed to confess that I have not found them."

berd's Court Squelched.

The case of the United States, at the re-The case of the United States, at the relation of Chardler agt. Buell, the correspondent, for an alleged libel upon Senator Chandler of Michigan, which came up as reported hast week in the General Term upon an appeal from an order of the Special Term refusing to dismiss the certiforari withdrawing the case from the Police Court, was concluded, and decided by the General Term yesterday, all the Justices concurring in affirming the order of the Special Term. The direct question involved was waether an information for malicious libel is cognizable by the Police Court, has no jurisdiction in such cases; but the grounds upon which the Justices er an information for malicious libel is comizable by the Police Court, and the decision is that the Police Court has no jurisdiction in such cases; but the grounds upon which the Justices based their opinions cover a fleid wider than toils. The Chief Justice based his opinion upon the fact that the act of Congress creating the Police Court give that court jurisdiction of "all offences against the United States committed in the District of Columbia not deemed capital or other Infamous crimes." This grant of jurisdiction did not include such libels as the one charged. The other Judges concurred in sustaining the order below, mainly upon the ground that the accused was entitled by the common law in the Constitution to a trial by jory, and that the Ponce Court, which is without a jury, therefore could not take jurisdiction. The indirect declaration of this decision is that the Police Court is without jurisdiction except in cases which could be determined before the organization of the court by a Justice of the Peace. It may be mentioned in this connection that this defect in the Police Court was well known at the time the court was established, but that as ample provision was made for appeals to the Criminal Court, and as on such a long the Court by the court by a lastice of the papeals to the Criminal Court, and as on such a jury, there would be no practical want of power in the Police Court because of its want of a jury. It was thought that appeals would be taken in all contested cases of importance. But near have not been content to allow the Police Court to pass upon their cases even in the first men have not been content to allow the Police Court to pass upon their cases even in the first instance; and more than once before, as in the case just decided, the matter has been brought to the attention of the higher court by remedies that can be invoked before a judgment in the case, which, of course, would be always neces-sary before an appeal courd be taken. In all such cases not only the right to a trial by a jury has been affirmed, but it has been declared that a court without a jury cannot take cognizance of cases involving any matter of importance. have not been content to allow the Po

More Truth About Nonh Davis-Ilis Sture

Mr. Davis cuts the worst figure in this matter. There was some excuse for Mr. Dodge introducing the name of Senator Conking. He was trying to explain why he was so importante to settle. It wasn't an easy thing to do. In fact, there is something so inherently incomprehensible in a firm pressing the Government to take a default against them for \$271,000, and failing in that, devoting weeks to oral and written entreaty to have that sum accepted in lieu of a suit, that there is no wonder Mr. Dodge feit an urgent need of detending the act by extraordinary reasoning. Consequently it was a natural thing for him to assign as one of the motives which made him so easer to have his money accepted, the sense of fear which overcame him when he contemplated the possibility of having the legal acumen of Senator Conking arrayed against him. That was the strongest point of an extremely weak case. Besides, he put it as From the Portland Press.

against him. That was the strongest point of an extremely weak case. Besides, he put it as delicately as he could. He didn't maintain that there was any evidence that the Senator was acting as counsel, but only that he couldn't be entirely sure ne wasn't.

But with Judge Davis the case is entirely different. He either knew that Senator Conking was at the Custom House by mere accident—it being a place he hasn't been inside of half a dozen times since he entered the Senate seven years ago—or eise he knew nothing whatever about it. In either case if he feit that there was any occasion for introducing his name, he should have done so without assuming that air of hesitation and reluctance which was calculated if not designed to convey the impression that he thought the disclosure was likely to bring the Senator Into reproach. He threw so bring the Senator into reproach. He threw s much mystery and affectation of secresy int the story-withholding the name the first da and somewhat estentationsly waiting to have extorted from him the second—that when was finally brought out there was an opening sive to good taste on account of its apparent in-

Marrying an English Lord.

Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill, second Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill, second son of the Duke of Mariborough, was married in Paris on Wednesday, April 8, to Miss Jenny Jerone, daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York. The ceremony was performed at the British Emoassy, and afterward at the American Legation, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes. There was a large assemblage of the members and friends of the Mariborough family, as well as of those of the family of the brice. The wedding breakfast was given at Mr. Jerome's hotel, in the Avenue du Roi de Rome, and as soon as it was over the new married couple entered a berline, drawn by four fine norses, decorated with ribbons, and large meals, and no late visits or rade to be by grows and thrives best, the child is singled the baby grows and thrives best, the child is singled four fine norses, decorated with ribbons, and large the baby grows and thrives best, the child is singled four fine norses, decorated with ribbons, and the baby grows and thrives best, the child is singled for proposed the proposed for the new form of the family of the proposed for proposed for proposed for the house; a good, clean, a holesome is the treatment per for the health of the house; a good, clean, a holesome is the treatment per formed at the merspoughle is much better. A large, any a proposed at the treatment per formed at the merspoughle is much better. A large, any a proposed at the treatment per formed at the proposed at the treatment per formed at the merspoughle is much better. A large, any a proposed at the treatment per formed at the merspoughle is much better. A large, any a proposed at the treatment per formed at the merspoughle is much better. A large, any a proposed at the merspoughle is much better. A large any and seven the mean per formed at the proposed a Moulion, where they are passing the honey-moon. Among the presents received by the bride were a magnificent India shawl from Queen Victoria, and a locket from the Prince of Wates. It is said that Mr. Jerome gives has daughter a fortune £10,000 sterling.

Grant's Theory a False One.

President Grant certainly has been remiss in not requiring a change in the Tre sury Department. The pressure brought to bear on Congress to prevent that body from adopting the resolution of censure has been grossly indecent, and for this pressure we fear that the Fresident is responsible. Such an exercise of nower on the part of executive officers is in direct violation of the sourt of constitutional Governs. lation of the spirit of constitutional Govern-ment. It is grounded on a faise theory. Ad-ministrative offices are not pieces of land which a man cultivates for the support of nunseif and his family.

Pleuritic attacks subdued by Jayne's Expec-

SUNBEAMS.

-The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is -There is a new nursery in Boston,

under the guidance of charitable folks, where working women may leave their baotes during the day. -A swarm of industrious grasshoppers

devoured a thirteen acre field of wheat, growing dayly, in Humbeld county, Iowa, in two days, cating the green blades pare to the ground. -A bill has been introduced in the

British Parliament for the purchase of Irish railways by the Government. The purchase of the delerrath has been so unsatisfactory that the railway scheme falls The old abbey of St. Albans in England

is to be restored. The Marchioness of "shatury and the Counters of Essex, who take great interest in the restoration, have had the repairing of the cost, windows, and walls commenced,

-James Bochmar did not fully apprecrate his acquisition when as married a young and iangula ding gard in Louisville, Kentager, New he is better informed, because at the call of the first week she threw him down stairs and broke both his legs.

-It is said that many members of the Massachusetts State Gonst bulary, aboil hell las week have made fortune: in a few years at three dollers a day

-An Eastern poet gives this parting at

-Buffaloure moving in immense num-

bers west of Fort Dodge, and hundreds of hunters are gathering for the slaughter. Now is the time, if soldiers are any use on the froctier, to enforce the law against the wanton destruction of those valuable herds. against the wanton destruction of those valuable needs. None should be killed unless the meat as well as the 6kin are taken away for con-amption.
—In Cambridge City, Ind., May 22, there

was a sale of short-horned cattle belonging to Gen. Meredian and son, when fifty head brought the handsome sum of \$05,000. The ball Joan's Cherub was sold to Alex. Charles of D.xon, Ill., for \$17,410, while the best cows brought from \$500 to \$2,000 each. The entire heri was sold off in three hours, many different

specimens, will bring up the number of kinds of fish known to live in the lake to at least chirty.

-The wicked Boston boy with the white cyc has a rival in Arizona. Two in in Prescott fought about a dog. The larger get his antagonist down, and shout a dog. The larger got his antagonist down, and holding him proceeded to cut his face artisticity with a knife. He seemed to take delight in so gashing the man as to disfigure him as much as possible. The weetch had just been parioned out of the positionizary, where he had been serving a term for a similar crim

-Gen. Hunley of Virg ma, is evidently not prepared for the Civil Rights bill. The General was making a speech at Rock again Court House the other day, defending the attempt to impose a charter or other day, derending the attempt to impose a charter on Petersburg. Frank Mess, a negro legi-lator, mounted the platform, and asked leave to reply. Hunley told Moss that he never allowed a negro to discuss with him, and that he must know an i keep his place as a negro.

-Canada seems inclined to drop its transconfinental railroad scheme. The Premier recently announced that operations had been sus; ended for the present on the ground that the railroad would not be needed soon. The great difficulty, he said, was in getting across the Cascade range which, at the most favorable point ro e no less than 11 5 feet to the mile for a

-At Evansville, recently, a man fell into a ditch on the outskirts of the town. A pedestrian helped him to his feet, and after the thing had been ac compilshed our hero said: "All right-hic-fil vote for you." The stranger looked at him doubtfully, and wished to know what for, ' 'Wha' office you run for?" "1? None at all," was the answer. "Not a candidate?" "No, why? "Way-hic-way? 'Cause I don't know as any man'd-hie-help 'nother as you

-A jury in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines has decided a case of interest to railway and steamooat companies, and to people who have houses near railway tracks and naviga by a spark from the chimney of a transfer boat belong ing to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Rulway Company and burnt to the ground. He claimed gamages on the ground that the fire originated from the carele-sness of the company's employees. The jury allowed him

-Some farmers in Vermont who don't read THE SUN are spending a number of dollars each in fighting an old and often-exposed form of swindle. Two or three years ago a man named Newcomb went through Vermont appointing agents for a patent sickle bar for mowl g machines, and took their names, in order, as he said, to have their addresses. The addresses have since turned up as \$200 negotiable notes, and the farmers are being sued by the person to whom the notes were transferred, and who appears to have bought

them to good faith. -Edward Higginson Jolly, a theatregoing resident of Leacester, England, disliked the sing-ing of Miss Carrie Nelson in a burlesque. The rest of the piece pleased him so well that he attended night after night; but always when Miss Neison began sing he went out, to return when she was done. wenton for about a week, until one night he me, a very large man in the looby where he was sanate-rise during the lady's vocalism: "What do you leave your seat for whonever Miss Nelson sings?" asked the large man, savagely. " Because I don't admire her," was the reply, Whereat Mr. Jolly was at ones hadly whipped by the large man, who explained between blows that he was Miss Nelson's husband, and had come all the way from London to avenge the slight out upon ner.

-Au annual fair, at which some 10,000 people assemble, in honor of the Hindu godden Elamma, is now held at her temple near the town of Jat in India. Fifteen years ago a gardener got up the accord. Both men and women visit the temple and worship the idol. The very strong; fact regarding tals worship is that the worshippers, before community the worship, strip naked, apply powdered sandingood to their whole bodies, put on the ornaments they may have, hold a small branch of the nimb tree in their folded hands, and leave their places of residence to visit the idol. After visiting the idol they go round the lem ple for a certain number of times. They then leave the temple to bathe in a neighboring tank. After bathing they return to the temple, worship the idol, and return

-During the recent visit of the friendly Warm Spring Indians who were our allies in the Moded w.r. to San Francisco, they were taken to the Palace Amphitheatre. At one part of the performance Monsieur Dockrill appeared in his Indian act on horse-back, and toward the last he suddenly leaped down and "sculped" Joe Kenebel, the clown, of the remarkable wig he wears. At this the Warm Spring allies became wildly excited, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could be restrained from leaping into the arena and taking a hand in the proceedings. As immense uproar casted, but the red men were family queted down an iresumed their seats. They knowed, persisted in g.y.ng Mr. Dockrill two hearty recalls. As he made his bow for the second time the Warm springs greeted him with a mighty and ear-piercing goal

-American men and wemen are neryous, and n turally have nervous children, of siender physique, and easily excited into p ecocious intelligence, which is considered genus. Instead of letting the little creature such its fists and grow far it is jumped, and danced, and confused, and made to repeat like a parrot. The English method of placing young children in the hands of experienced unress and russing them responsible is much better. A large, any a resery lays the foundation of an excellent constitution the mother is not work out by its constant pres made nervous by being constantly hard directions to ignorant and inexperionced nurse IMITATE THE TRULY GOOD MAN-RISE EARLY,

Lines for Marie.

Come forth and greet us ere the dew dep.
By aident sunbeams kissed up into heave

Seek it, such joy may make thee truly good Hasten to rise ! the sun is up before thee.

And morning dreams are ball to anger wath.

If thou would'st have the fairest maids adore these Get up betimes, tike Deacon Richard Smith